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Circular Letter
to the physicians of the province of
Quebec.

J. GAUVREAU,
Registrar.

The Meeting of the Provincial
Medical Board *

QUEBEC, SEPT. 29, 1909.

J. GAUVREAU,
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A Legal Opinion

P. ST GERMAIN,
Advocate

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CIRCULAR LETTER

to the physicians of the province of Quebec.

J. GAUVREAU,

Registrar,

C. P. & S., P. Q.



Office of the Registrar C. P. & S., P. Q.

Montreal, Nov. 10, 1909.

To the Physicians of the Province of Quebec,

Gentlemen:

I have the honour to forward to you today, the report of the last meeting of the Provincial Medical Board, held at Quebec, on Sept. 29 of this year.

I feel that it will not escape criticism, notwithstanding the fact that it has been written in a spirit of impartiality and justice.

The factotum of a general meeting, were he endowed with even the most phenomenal of memories, could never write up with accuracy, everything that takes place, when he lacks for his guidance, such indispensable helps as written copies of all motions made, committee reports, correspondence submitted to the house, etc.

We count too much, as a rule, on the secretary's good will, if we expect him to write up, when all is said and done, all the resolutions passed, notices of motion given, motions carried and speeches made. In our humble opinion, it is the duty of those who speak to the physicians of the entire Province, to furnish the Registrar, then and there, with a summary of their remarks for insertion in the minutes. I cannot see what objection those who speak in order to convince others can have to such a scheme.

We regret that several of these indispensable helps mentioned above, have not been granted us. In spite of our

entreaties, more than one Governor preferred not to give us a memorandum of the information we required. While admiring the modesty of these gentlemen,—for it was generally a summary of their speeches that I needed,—I am sorry for the sake of our fellow-physicians, who will thus be deprived of the remarks of the Governors of their choice.

* * *

The report of our semi-annual meetings seems to me to furnish an excellent opportunity of communicating to the members of the profession some general information profitable to all alike.

It is for this reason, gentlemen, that I take advantage of this first opportunity offered me, to answer, as briefly as possible, several questions that are asked, almost every day, and, at the same time, to lay before you the desiderata of the present management of the Provincial Medical Board.

* * *

By virtue of the Medical Act of Quebec, by which we are at present governed, we are entitled, since July 1, 1909, to an annual fee of four dollars from all physicians practising in this province.

This fee is payable *in advance*, at the office of the Registrar. The law is explicit on this point, and the penalty for non-compliance is such, that in the year in which a general election is held, any physician who, by July 1, of that year, has not paid up at the Registrar's office, loses, ipso facto, all right to vote; and, at any time, is debarred from suing as a physician and from giving expert testimony before the courts.

I draw your attention to this fact all the more, because in September, 1910, the general elections of Governors will take place, and I should be loath to have strike off any name from the list of electors.

I have another reason, too, for insisting on this point: the good management of our affairs demands it.

You will perceive, by my report, that the financial condition of the Board on July 1, 1909, was neither

brilliant nor prosperous. For this reason, I have resolved, first of all, to build up our finances; but this I cannot do without the aid of every member, from the humble practitioner of the back-woods, to the celebrated specialist of our big cities: for among all classes are to be found some who neglect to pay this annual fee.

I spoke above of the penalty fixed by the new law. But there is a penalty more severe still, viz., that by which the Registrar is obliged each year to make out a list of those *in arrears*, and to call for their suspension at the September session of the Provincial Medical Board. This will be for us a most painful duty, but a duty, nevertheless, which law and conscience alike demand of us.

We appeal, therefore, to the good-will of each and every member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, to aid us in applying the new law in its economic aspect. All the rest, we firmly believe, will follow.

As soon as this report is sent off, we shall whisper to those who shall not yet have heard us, the amount of their indebtedness, with a request for a prompt settlement. It is our wish that no one may be taken by surprise, and that all may bear testimony, when the time for action comes, that it is only after repeated, friendly warnings, that we take such action as our duty points out.

* * *

Contrary to the custom heretofore observed by the management, our accounts will be forwarded sometime in May.

The complaints we receive about the illegal practice of medicine are strictly confidential. As a rule, we transfer them to our lawyers to dispose of.

It is seldom that a complaint received at this office, is not accompanied by comments, always sincere, and, in a sense, true also most of the time, going to prove that the protection against quacks does not protect. We admit the fact; and we should like to know what suggestions are going to be made by the committee formed to investigate the best means to adopt for the suppression of these illegal practices.

Our own personal opinion, based on experience, is that

we shall never arrive at any practical results until we decentralize our protective system. Each district ought to have an officer of its own appointed to look after the suppression of illegal practice. The local medical societies ought to take the lead in this movement, choose their lawyer, intrust their cases to him, see that they are properly looked after and are brought to a successful conclusion. This was our opinion formerly, and it is so still. Medical societies are every day growing in number and activity, and under their energetic impulse, the work of weeding-out would not take long.

A regularly constituted medical society has only to ask the President of the Provincial Medical Board, in order to obtain permission to prosecute, in the name of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, any irregular practitioner or quack. Once this permission is obtained, the medical society interested must bear all expenses. Thus only cases certain of success will be undertaken, and the fine inflicted becomes, in each case, the property of the prosecuting society.

In this way alone, we think, may each district hope to be efficaciously protected. For how can a Registrar, who never leaves his office in Montreal, keep a vigilant eye on any case outside the city? Hence those tiresome delays and inevitable discouragement, on the one hand; and impunity, on the other.

We have spoken and written in this strain time and again. Once more we deem it wise to speak to the whole profession, now especially, that the matter is to be taken actively in hand.

* * *

When all members pay their fees regularly, and district medical societies shall have stamped out all illegal practice, and we are blessed with a prudent and economical general management, then, perhaps, shall we arrive at a practical solution of a project long thought of, but thus far impossible of realization: I MEAN THE MUTUAL INSURANCE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

It was the intention of the Provincial Medical Board to

subsidize the medical societies as soon as their funds should exceed \$5,000.00; and it would have been our desire to hasten the day. But perhaps the new Act will not allow so desirable an achievement.

But if our affairs prosper, what is there to hinder the Board, jointly with the medical societies, from forming a special fund, the interest on which would go to aid the indigent members of the profession, and our widows and orphans?

This project was thought of and worked out at some length, with the generous idea, as our confrères down below will recall, of aiding, in some way, those of your profession who are overtaken by misfortune or premature death. When I communicated it to the medical society which I had the honour of founding, I little thought that circumstances would so soon make it possible for me to communicate the project to the profession at large.

The seed thus scattered in all parts of the province, will spring up stronger and more abundant than that sown in an out-of-the-way corner. For the common good and the honour of the profession, I hope that it will grow apace and bear fruit in season.

* * *

The Registrar's office will always supply, as well and as clearly as possible, whatever information may be required.

All members of the profession are welcome at our office, 55 St Francis Xavier St, from 10 a.m. to noon, and from 2 to 4 p.m., on all legal days, except Saturdays.

Our relations with the Provincial Medical Board, the University representatives, in fact, with all physicians in general and those of Montreal in particular, have been most pleasant and cordial.

The congratulations but lately offered us by our worthy President, are to us a precious token of satisfaction and encouragement.

We are in a position to hope, and even to promise, that in spite of the annoyances, delays and difficulties inseparable from the application of a new law and a change of management, we shall soon be able to get around the

difficulties, hinder any more delays and to atone for past
annoyances. But this, be it understood, we do not intend
to accomplish by any process of destruction, but rather by
wise improvement.

Our office staff has not changed. We have increased
the secretary's salary out of our own pocket, so as to make
sure of not losing the services of this tried and trusty
official.

We may not be, at the very outset, quite adequate to
the task before us; but we think that we have ever been,
as it is certainly is our desire to be, always and above all, a
man of duty.

We earnestly beg of all the physicians of the Province
of Quebec, to make the fulfilment of our duty as easy as
possible.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your devoted servant,

JOSEPH GAUVREAU.

Register.



Meeting of the Provincial Medical Board

QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 29, 1909

J. GAUVREAU.

Registrar



Medical Board of the Province of Quebec.

President:

Dr L. P. NORMAND, Three-Rivers

Vice-Presidents :

Dr H. A. LAFLEUR, Montreal.

Dr ARTHUR SIMARD, Quebec.

Dr L. J. O. SIROIS, St Ferdinand of Halifax.

Registrar :

Dr JOSEPH GAUVREAU, Montreal.

Office :

55, ST FRANCIS-XAVIER ST.

Telephone Main 4840

MONTREAL, P. Q.

University Representatives :

Laval, *Quebec*.—Dr L. Côté and Dr M. J. Ahern.

Laval, *Montreal*.—Dr A. A. Foucher and Dr L. D. Mignault.

McGill.—Dr W. Gardner and Dr H. A. Laflour.

Examiners for admission to the study of medicine

Mgr J. C. K. Laflamme, Quebec; Mr J. O. Cassegrain, 206a Pare Lafontaine, Montreal; Mr H. Walters, M. A., 116 Artillery St, Quebec; Rev. A. French, B. A., 158 Manse St, Montreal.

Committee on Credentials :

It is composed of all the officers of the board, together with Dr H. A. Laflour, Dr L. Côté and Dr A. A. Foucher, University representatives.

Committee on Legislation :

Dr Boucher, Dr Côté, Dr Girouard, Dr Jobin, Dr Laurendeau and Dr Gauvreau.

Executive Committee :

It is composed, according to law, of all the officers of the Board.

Committee on discipline :

The President, *ex officio*, Dr Ahern and Dr Asselin.

Report of the Meeting of September 29,

1909

The semi-annual meeting of the Governors of the Medical Board of the Province of Quebec, took place on September 29, 1909, in the Private Bills room, Parliament Buildings, Quebec.

The President, Dr L. P. Normand called the meeting to order at 10 a.m. The registrar called the roll, to which the following answered:

Dr M. J. Ahern,	Dr J. E. Ladrière
" E. G. Asselin	" H. A. Lafleur
" L. A. Beaudry	" W. Lamy
" H. W. Blagdon	" L. A. Lessard
" S. Boucher	" J. A. MacDonald
" R. Boulet	" A. R. Marsolais
" M. D. Brochu	" L. D. Mignault
" L. Catellier	" M. Moreault
" C. E. Côté	" L. P. Normand
" J. E. D'Amours	" C. Ostigny
" W. Gardner	" C. R. Paquin
" F. de Martigny	" L. A. Plante
" F. X. P. Dolbec	" F. Plourde
" C. J. Edgar	" J. A. Rouleau
" A. A. Foucher	" A. Simard
" J. Gauvreau	" L. J. O. Sirois
" L. J. M. Genest	" E. L. Smith
" Hon. J. Girouard	" I. Sylvestre
" A. Jobin	" A. Thibault
" Elz. Laberge	

Dr de Martigny moved, seconded by Dr Rouleau that the minutes of the meeting of July, 1909, be adopted without reading, as every member had already received a copy.

Dr Jobin opposed the motion. He said in substance:

The words attributed to Dr Laurendeau, President of the Committee on Legislation, in the minutes of July last, are apt to leave the profession under the impression that

Dr. Laurendeau's speech, as given in the official report, is a faithful copy of what Dr. Laurendeau really said. So far as the case goes.

Certain parts of that speech have been omitted, — those containing offenses or allusions to the members of the Faculty and physicians who had not the same opportunity as the College on our Board, that containing references to the department of a certain department, those referring to Mgr. Lafamme, to the *Action Sociale*, and to its committee, — "*As such*."

The meeting had decided that these remarks should be omitted from the minutes. Mgr. Lafamme's name was not apparent, but the offenses and references were given. The name of the *Action Sociale* has been omitted, but not so the allusion — remarks about its committee, "*As such*."

I am the author of most of the resolutions on our Board, proposed in the *Action Sociale*. In writing as I did, I used my right to criticize, and to suggest, which is the proper business, to think and act according to his own conscience.

I was at the moment of the resolution on our Board, and I never approved it, and the Commission on Legislation, notwithstanding the action of the Board, never approved it, nor its deliberations.

The Board is not a tribunal. It cannot make a man a member by stating an "*opinion*." That process of coming from an individual, would not be a process sanctioned by the Board, in its official report, it assumes a totally different aspect, and I put it almost solely against it.

An amendment, therefore, to Dr. de Montigny's motion, I moved, seconded by Dr. Cartier, and now agreeing with the decision of the Board, at its last meeting, to give a paragraph of Dr. Laurendeau's speech, as well as the paragraphs referring to Mgr. Lafamme, is omitted.

A second amendment, moved by Dr. J. S. Gauthier, seconded by Dr. Ed. D. Fournier, to adopt the July minutes, after replacing the words "*tantum tenet*" by "*contredit*" was carried.

Dr. John continued: At the top of page 16 we read the following: "Finally the report was unanimously adopted on a motion by Dr. John, seconded by Dr. Dolbec. Now

I never made that motion, nor did Dr. Dolbee ever so conduct. As a matter of fact, no one moved the adoption of the minutes; they were simply read.

The last paragraph on page 24, besides being badly phrased, is incorrect. It ought to read thus: "The Treasurer's report submitted to the Board, was unanimously adopted on motion by Dr. de Martigny, seconded by Dr. Laenderlin." This report, if it is to agree with the original, reads to be corrected as follows:

Page 28.—In the section on "Receipts" the number \$200,000 is repeated with a "0" excess. After the item "rent" it ought to be \$3344.30, instead of \$3344.00. After the item "Fines", it should be \$269.90 and not \$269.00.

Page 31.—In the fourth paragraph Dr. Jobin is stated to have made the motion for the formation of the Committee on Regulations; whereas Dr. L. J. O. Sirois was the mover.

Page 35.—In the sixth paragraph I am made to take part in a discussion on the respective merits of the candidates for the registrarship. I took no part in such a discussion, because no discussion of the kind took place.

Page 38.—The second, third and fourth paragraphs do not give one a correct idea of what took place at the last meeting of the Board. They render but scant justice to Doctors McDonald, Paquin and Jobin. They are made to appear in a rather humiliating light, compared to Dr. Boucher. And what has become of the words of Dr. Brochu, which certainly were important enough to appear, for they were a complete explanation of the attitude taken by the majority of the Governors regarding the nomination of the Registrar.

The predominante quality in an official report is impartiality.

I move, seconded by Dr. Croteau, that Dr. Brochu's words be added to that part of our report. Carried.

As Dr. Brochu was not present when Dr. Jobin finished speaking, it was not until the afternoon that he gave in a summary of his remarks on the nomination of the Registrar.

To be added to the minutes of July 1909

(Page 37, line 26)

"Dr. Boucher, who had seconded Dr. Simard's nomination, added as follows to the remarks of the ex-Registrar:
"Dr. Boucher:

"Dr. Boucher's remarks about those who supported Dr. Gauvreau's nomination, are not only offensive and unbecomingly, but they are also an attack upon those principles which should be so dear to the Governors of the Medical Board. One essential privilege, enjoyed by every member of the Board, is that of being to vote upon all questions proposed and discussed according to our regulations, without thereby exposing oneself to such personal attacks as Dr. Boucher has just been guilty of.

"Dr. Gauvreau's nomination as new Registrar is the result of the application of the new Act, for which Dr. Boucher worked harder, perhaps, than anyone else; and the members of this Board gave their votes freely on that subject. If, therefore, the result has not been as Dr. Boucher would fain have it, he has no right to complain, and he should, at the very least, respect the opinion of his brother-physicians, sanctioned, as it is, by the free vote of the majority.

"As to the gratuitous taint, which, in a moment of bitterness or forgetfulness, he thought fit to fling at those who voted for his opponent, to wit., that we are incapable of appreciating the value of his services, or of understanding that, for the adequate remuneration of his services, there is something more to be considered than the mere question of salary. I think that I voice the sentiments of every member of the Board when I say that the ex-Registrar is very much mistaken. Mr. President was himself a witness on two occasions at least, when all the members of two counties appreciated Dr. Boucher's abilities and highly, and were unanimous in admitting that the work he displayed in his new office, was more than we had a right to expect.

"Dr Boucher ought to be satisfied with this high re-estimation on the part of his colleagues, for it is precisely that higher recompense than the salary he thinks so small. His untimely remarks, so full of bitterness and personal feeling, can only serve to excite the suspicion, that the zeal and devotedness he displayed during his recent tenure of office, were not altogether disinterested. There might have been in view of the more lucrative office of Registrar under the new Act, which seems to cause him such bitter regret.

"Moreover, it ill becomes him, at a time when the Medical Act has just sanctioned, without discussion, in his favour, an account of over six hundred dollars, presented by himself, in connection with the work he did as a member of the Committee instructed with the drawing up of the new Bill, it ill become Dr Boucher at such a time, I say, to dare to maintain that he alone can understand that his services as Registrar to the Medical Board, could never be recompensed by any pecuniary remuneration.

"Dr Boucher's competence was not questioned, nor can there be any doubt of that of his successor, who owes the favour of the meeting's vote, to considerations of professional solidarity, which should unite all the members of the same profession in the undeserved trials of any colleague."

Besides the mover, the President and Doctors de Martigny, Boucher, D'Amours and Rouleau also took part.

Mr President explained that he had been intrusted by the July meeting to correct Dr Laurendeau's speech. This he had done to the best of his judgment and knowledge, with no other thought than that of doing justice both to the Provincial Medical Board and to Dr Laurendeau. The latter, perhaps, might find that he had been too severe, and others again, that he had not been sufficiently so. However, he had acted for the best. He asked to have the minutes completed by the insertion of Dr Brochu's words.—Carried.

Dr Mignault begged that he might not be made to say, that the article of the Quebec Medical Act quoted by Dr de Martigny, did not apply to the case of Dr Geoffrion, for the striking out of whose name from the medical registrar a request was made at the July meeting. He had

merely inquired if the article quoted really applied to the case in point, since the act cannot be retroactive.

Dr Simard moved that a stenographer be hired while the meeting lasted. On a vote, 11 were counted for, and 11 against the motion. Lost.

At that rate, replied *Dr Simard*, the minutes of our meeting cannot be a Hansard; a mere skeleton of our deliberations is all that can be expected.

The Registrar strongly insisted that all motions ought to be written out and signed; likewise that all should find room, if possible, with a summary of their speakers.

Dr F. de Martigny informed the meeting that according to the Quebec Medical Act, the Provincial Medical Board should have elected its President and Vice-Presidents at the meeting in July last, as it did for the Registrar. He believed that matters ought to be rectified, so as to avoid all possible dispute about the legality of the Board's doings since that time. He suggested, therefore, that Mr. President vacate the chair in favour of *Dr L. J. O. Sirois*, Vice-President, elected last July.—Granted.

It was then moved by *Dr J. A. Rouleau*, and seconded by *Dr Foucher*, that *Dr Normand* be elected President of the Provincial Medical Board.—Carried.

Moved by *Dr J. A. Rouleau*, seconded by *Dr E. G. Asselin*, that *Dr H. A. Lafleur* be chosen first Vice-President of the Provincial Medical Board.—Carried.

Moved by *Dr L. A. Lessard*, seconded by *Dr M. G. Gosselin*, that *Dr Simard* be elected second Vice-President of the Provincial Medical Board.—Carried.

Moved by *Dr Boucher*, seconded by *Dr J. E. D'Aymon*, that all official acts of Doctors *L. P. Normand*, *H. A. Lafleur* and *A. Simard*, as President and Vice-Presidents, since the new Act came into force, be approved and confirmed by the Board.—Carried.

Dr L. J. O. Sirois then left the President's chair, and it was taken by *Dr L. P. Normand*.

Notice of Motion

At the meeting in July, 1910, *Dr Boucher*, seconded by *Dr Rouleau*, will move that the *Simard-Brochu* motion, carried in 1909, and providing that the old officials be maintained in office, be repealed, because it sanctioned an illegality; likewise, because the old officials cannot be the assistants of the executive officer of the Board, as the thing is impossible; and finally, because the newly elected Registrar should be competent to fill the position.

* * *

Correspondence, Petitions, etc., addressed to the Board.

Mr President read the following letters and documents:

Montreal, Sept. 26, 1909.

DOCTOR NORMAND,

Three Rivers, P. Q.

Dear Sir:

Be good enough to make the following known to the Committee on Credentials, as well as to the College of Physicians. I was received doctor in June 1908. I passed my sciences in June, 1909, and my letters in September, 1909.

I petition the College of Physicians of the Province of Quebec for the necessary authorization and recommendation to use my science and letters brevets antedated at the next session of the Legislative Assembly, next spring; that is, to get a private bill through. I do not come under the Taschereau Act, and so, have no right to practise at once.

Likewise, if the thing can be done without creating a law, I should like to be allowed to practise, as I have no other means of gaining a livelihood for my family and myself. If I had my license, I could at once obtain a position as medical examiner for insurance societies. Pray excuse my eagerness; but, when one is in need, as I am, one does not think of being good.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) Dr ROBERT ST-JACQUES,

101a St Andrew St, Montreal.

Mr Robert St-Jacques is on the list of those recommended by the Committee on Credentials for permission to apply to the Legislature to have their brevets dated.

* * *

Montreal, Sept. 27, 1909.

Dr J. GAUVREAU, Reg.

C. P. and S., P. Q., Montreal.

Dear Doctor:

I have just learned that I have been successful in my preliminary examination to the study of medicine (brevet). I am now in a position to practise. The other day you said that a private bill could be put through, but that the authorization of the College of Physicians is needed. Would you be good enough to present my petition to yourself, or hand it to the proper person, and even to say a word in my behalf, if possible.

By doing this, you will oblige very much.

Your humble servant,

(Signed) Dr J. C. ROUTHIER.

Gratified,

* * *

Quebec, Sept. 22, 1909.

Dr JOS. GAUVREAU,

Reg. C. P. and S., P. Q., Montreal.

Sir:

I have been commissioned by the Provincial Secretary to transmit to you a circular letter from the Registrar of the Secretary of State of the Colonies, concerning the preparation of the laws and regulations to be made in regard to the Brevet Examination for the treatment of cancer.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOS. DE MONT.

Provincial Secretary of the P. Q.

Referred to the Universities.

Montreal, Sept. 26, 1909.

THE PRESIDENT,

College of Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec.

I beg leave to inquire if an Italian physician, registered in "The Foreign List of the British Medicine Register", after receiving the following answer from the Registrar: "If you possess the Degree of M. D. from one of the Italian Universities granted in 1904 or 1905, you can be registered in the Foreign List of the British Medical Register, and you will then possess precisely the same privileges of practice as persons whose names appear on the British List in the Register", has the right to practise in the Province of Quebec?

(Signed) Dr. CONRADO D'ALISE.

151 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal.

The Registrar answered in the negative, after quoting the Act.

PROTEST.

The twenty-seventh day of September, in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine.

At the request of Mr. Oswald Hanfield, medical student, of the city of Montreal, we, J. H. Albert Bohémier, Notary Public for the Province of Quebec, living and practising in the City of Montreal, under-signed, went expressly to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, at Montreal, where being and speaking to one of the representatives of the said College, we declared and represented that:

That the said Recurant was one of the candidates who presented themselves on the twenty-first of September, 1909, for examination for admission to the study of medicine;

That the said examinations were presided over by persons duly authorized thereto;

That at the said examinations, the time allotted to each matter, by virtue of the rules and regulations of the said College, was not given, especially in the case of the following matters, to wit: Arithmetic, Chemistry, Botany and Physics; matters in which the said applicant was sure of succeeding, since on these matters he had already passed more difficult examinations, and which he would certainly have passed with success, if he had been given the time he had a right to for each matter.

That the said Requerant, in spite of this want of time, did succeed in obtaining the number of marks required on one matter, but not the aggregate required for a brevet; that in like cases the said College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, to grant the said brevet; that the Requerant is entitled to for admission to the study of medicine, or to allow him to undergo an examination on those matters in which he was not given the allotted time; otherwise the Requerant will take legal action to secure his rights, for the recovery of all losses, expenses and damages, including the cost of these presents and their service, suffered and to be suffered by reason of the above.

Whereof Act thus done, declared notified and protost

And we served a true copy of these presents upon one of the representatives of the said College, at his official residence.

(Signed) J. H. A. BOHEMIER.

Notary.

A true copy of the first draught of these presents left

(Signed) J. H. A. BOHEMIER.

Notary.

After the reading of this document, *Dr. Marsolais* expressed the opinion that the nomination of Mgr Laflamme's substitute was illegal.

Dr. Simard pleaded the extreme urgency of the affair, seeing that it was only on the very eve of the examinations that Mgr Laflamme fell ill for the second time. It was arranged between the President and himself that he should find a substitute for Mgr Laflamme who is always the official examiner of the Board.

Dr. Boucher thought that it was a question of law, belonging rather to the province of the Board's lawyer, rather than to that of the Board itself. The protest ought to be submitted to legal consideration.

Dr. Boucher moved, seconded by *Dr. Smith*, that the protest addressed to the Board concerning alleged irregularities at the last preliminary examinations, be referred to the College's lawyers, with a request for a report thereon as soon as possible.

Carried.

Quebec, Sept. 29, 1909.

TO THE GOVERNORS,

C. P. and S. P. Q.

Gentlemen:

As I have left the City of Montreal since July 7 last, I have been holding an office in the electoral district of the Counties of Rimouski, Matane, Bonaventure, Gaspé and Les Basques, and Micheline, which, until now, I have held the honor to represent as Governor of the C. P. and S. P. Q. I am the Provincial Medical Board at its general meeting, and I am accepting my designation as governor, and I am also accepting my designation as my successor.

(Signed) Dr. JOSEPH GAUVREAU.

Dr. Hapson expressed his opinion that *Dr. Gennep* was asked by the Convention when he accepted the position of Registrar, which requires him to reside in Montreal. He thought that the present Registrar should not vote. The election of a successor was not necessary. If such an election were required, the Convention elected would probably adjourn twice or more than a year, and would take only one session during the meeting of the Provincial Medical Board, before the general session. The nomination of a successor for the district of Rouens could wait until the meeting of the general assembly, September, 1910. Registrar *Dr. Hapson* withdrew his name for election and resignation.

Without being able to do so, he said, he was glad to see that the name of *Rumonski* was not put on the list.

* * *

Question, etc.

Dr. L. J. O. Smith wished to know why the Convention had not elected a member to the National Society of Districts of the Rivers, and asked for Nominations, with comments.

Dr. Poirer replied that it was at his request the Convention made the Convention of Nominations. The Convention was considered the only way to get the Convention of Nominations and St. Maurice Convention with the Convention. The Convention of Nominations was the only way to get the Convention of Nominations, and the Convention of Nominations was the only way to get the Convention of Nominations.

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Dr. M. J. O. Smith wished to know why the Convention had not elected a member to the National Society of Districts of the Rivers, and asked for Nominations, with comments.

tion and how many received brevets? Did not the new questions, printed during the night, perhaps leak out?

The Registrar answered that, at the preliminary examinations, fourteen candidates added M. D. to their names. Of this number, three passed successfully on all subjects of the preliminary examination. Instead of having them write their assumed names on such pieces of paper, or give each candidate a visiting card. To some inquired he replied: "Sign M. D. — don't say 'I can't' — I can't sign my name." Hence the legend of the "conventional" sign. It was worthy of remark that the papers containing the candidates' assumed names and all the examinations, were made over to the printers, less than twenty-four hours knowing the names. In any case, the result is not such as to excite any suspicion of partiality or dishonesty.

It was at the office of the "Soleil" that he printed the new questions printed, during the night of Sept. 21-22. He placed on the table the following document, which appeared to be signed in the name of:

Quebec, Sept. 21, 1909.

We, the undersigned printers in the employ of the "Soleil" newspaper of Quebec, solemnly swear not to give up in any manner, the questions for the preliminary examination to the study of medicine, which we are bound to keep first sworn to secrecy, in the presence of Dr. Joseph Gauvreau, Registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, during the night of Sept. 21-22, 1909.

We swear, moreover, not to divulge the names of students, and do not intend to do so.

Being duly sworn, we sign our names, at the office of the "Soleil" newspaper, Sept. 21, 1909.

(Signed)

WILFRED GIGERRE,
ARTHUR CHARRIER,
ULRIC DUGAL,
ARTHUR GAGNON

Sworn before me, commissioner of the Superior Court
for the District of Montreal, this twenty first day of
September, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

(Signed) ————— Dr. JOSEPH GAUVREAU.

S. C. C. Dist. Montreal.

The work was not finished until three o'clock in the
evening. He had himself accompanied by a detective, with-
out telling him why, from the "Saw" office to the St.
Louis Hotel.

He had his eye on the questions until the opening of
the meeting, Sept. 22. He took every means at his dis-
posal to see that the secret of the preceding night was
not "leaked." However, he still thought that the questions
ought not to be printed, but that each examiner should
take his own.

Dr. Renaud Ouellet and Dr. Albert Dugas, graduates
of the Quebec universities of the Tischeron Act, pre-
sented their papers. They were granted licenses. The
President gave them a hearty welcome.

Mr. Ross of St. Louis, brought his law on Mr. Ernest
Renaud, a barrister at law, to practice in the courts of the
District of St. Lawrence, where there is no
barrister. Mr. Ross claimed to be a licensed attor-
ney of the New York State, but not of the District.

It was moved by Dr. Masson, and seconded by Dr.
Masson, that Mr. Ross's application be rejected. Carried.

Mr. Ross's General Principles testimony. A number
of witnesses were sworn.

Report of the Committee of Credentials

The report was read by the Registrar.

Parliament Buildings, Quebec, Sept. 28, 1909.

The meeting opened at 10 a.m. with Dr. Normand in the chair. Those present were: Doctors Normand, Côté, Leclerc, Laflair, Simard, Sirois, Jobin, Paquin and Gaudreau.

REGULAR CANDIDATES

sworn by the Registrar or another Commissioner of the Superior Court, admitted to the study of medicine, on presentation of a Bachelor's diploma:

- Mr. J. Armand Alard,
- " Ls. Philippe Archambault,
- " Rothot Bruns,
- " Zénon Brunet,
- " Emile Brosseau,
- " Raoul Brault,
- " Romuald Biron,
- " Omer Beauchemin,
- " Albert Bergeron,
- " Raoul Chevrier,
- " Chs. L. Contant,
- " Jean Dussault,
- " Albert Gratton,
- " Joseph Hébert,
- " Pierre Hébert,
- " Rodolphe Hébert,
- " Gilles Jolyette,
- " Geleon Labarre,
- " Roméo Lapierre,
- " Arthur D. Lafrance,
- " Alfred Amédée Mousseau,
- " Jos. Elie Henri Prieur,
- " Oscar Pilon,
- " Gustave Lacasse,
- " Chs. Auguste Raymond,
- " Eugène B. Roux,
- " Ferdinand Rocheleau,

- " Edmond St-Jacques,
- " Florent St-Onge,
- " R. Campton Stewart,
- " Jean Joseph Trudel,
- " Emile A. Venneux,
- " Robert Venneux,
- " Auguste Cote,
- " Jean Baptiste Trudel,
- " J. Albert Richer.

REPORT OF THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS BEFORE THE BOARD.

The Examiners have reported that there were seven candidates, entered up for examination on Sept. 21 '22.

Seven passed in all matters; six passed in Letters and two in Sciences.

Three succeeded in obtaining the required aggregate in one or other group of subjects, but failed in one or two subjects of said group.

Passed in all subjects:

- Mr Daniel Mendel,
- " Francois Gervais,
- " Edgar J. Bruneau,
- " Allen E. Thompson,
- " J. Emile DesRochers,
- " Frs. Xavier Trépanier,
- " Gedeon Limoges.

Passed in Letters:

- Mr Wilfrid Lefebvre,
- " Jos. Chs. Hardy,
- " Robert St-Jacques,
- " Stephen Langevin,
- " J. C. Routhier,
- " Chs. Emmanuel Emery.

Passes in Sciences.

Mr. Francois Adeline Joneas,
" J. C. Mackay,
" James Mason,
" Geo. F. Downing,
" E. C. Leckie,
" Stanislas Choquette,
" Henri Grignon,
" Gustave Lamothe,
" Charles Lafleur,
" Joseph Gabriel Lambert,
" Norbert Morin,
" Anne Lamontagne.

Mr. A. J. Hardy passed in Latin, the only matter he
had to take over. Mr. S. A. Robitaille passed in A ges
the only matter he had to take over. Both, conse
quently, are entitled to their brevet.

Mr. Maurice Marin must take over Latin and English,
Mr. Ernest Brault likewise Latin and English, and Mr.
Louis B. Dubé, Latin: as all three failed to obtain the
required third in the subjects mentioned, although they
obtained the required half on the whole.

Those who obtained a brevet by reason of the provin
cial examination, are:

Mr. Daniel Mendel,
" Francois Gervais,
" Edgar J. Bruneau,
" Henri Grignon,
" Allen E. Thompson,
" J. Emile DesRochers,
" Frs.-Xavier Trépanier,
" Robert St-Jacques,
" Stephen Langevin,
" J. C. Routhier,
" J. C. Mackay,
" Stanislas Choquette,
" Gustave Lamothe,
" Charles Lafleur,

- " Jos. Gabriel Lamotte,
- " Gedeon Lamoges,
- " Norbert Maun,
- " Anne Lamontagne,
- " Alfred Hardy,
- " S. A. Roberge.

ADMISSION TO PRACTICE

The following regular students of the courses were sworn to the oaths of office and fidelity to the laws of the State of New Brunswick:

- Mr. J. M. N. Allen,
- " René Côté,
 - " E. K. Leomin,
 - " J. Albert Larocheau,
 - " Gaston Larocque, (Private Bar),
 - " Hippolyte Simos,
 - " Anne Lamontagne, (Tachevau Act),
 - " Chs. Laroche, (Tachevau Act),
 - " Thomas Gosselin,
 - " Jean Camille Merkins,
 - " Victor Daryan, (Private Bar 1899),
 - " Alfred Hardy, (Tachevau Act),
 - " René Plamondon,
 - " François Adolphe Jonas,
 - " Joseph Pierre Masse.

* * *

Because of justifiable absence, the following regular students received permission to have themselves sworn to the President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, upon presenting the proofs and diplomas required for admission:

- Mr. Louis Ernest Belanger,
- " Joseph Ubald Paquin,
 - " Herménégil Robert,
 - " Philippe Richer,
 - " Gustave Archambault,
 - " J. Arthur Lachapelle.

Messrs Jules Archambault, Edmond Millaire and Edmond Dufresne, must have the date of their titles verified by the Registrar, before being sworn by the President or one of the Vice Presidents, if they are declared regular.

* * *

Messrs Adolphe Maronix, Stephen Langevin and J. C. Routhier, all three medical doctors, will obtain licences as soon as they have their brevets antedated by the Legislature. They have the permission of your Committee to apply to the Legislature for that purpose.

* * *

Mr F. E. McKenty, F. R. C. S., England, must first obtain his brevet, and then obtain from the Legislature permission to antedate it, before he can be admitted to practice.

* * *

Mr Conrad Giggie, at present in Europe, and whose titles are satisfactory, has been authorized to have himself sworn at the office of the Canadian High Commissioner, London. Upon production of this document at the Registrar's Office, he will be granted a license.

* * *

Mr Rosario Gervais who has a brevet dated 1889, and a Laval M. D. degree, dated 1892, will come before the general meeting, and you will have to pass judgement upon his case.

* * *

Mr David Ortenberg has only one means of obtaining a license, vid., by having a Bill passed permitting him to antedate his brevet. The permission to have such a bill passed was already granted him at a former session: he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Alexander Bonnemant, a physician, obtained a license from the Medical Council of the Province of Quebec, and the Association of Physicians, in the Province of Quebec, to practice medicine, on the 1st day of January, 1908.

Your Committee, in accordance with the Regulations of the Medical Council of the Province of Quebec, and the Association of Physicians, in the Province of Quebec, has granted a license to Mr. Louis J. Dugas, a physician, to practice medicine, on the 1st day of January, 1908.

Your Committee, in accordance with the Regulations of the Medical Council of the Province of Quebec, and the Association of Physicians, in the Province of Quebec, has granted a license to Mr. Louis J. Dugas, a physician, to practice medicine, on the 1st day of January, 1908.

Mr. Joseph Eugene Quenneville, a graduate of Victoria in 1889, has been admitted to the bar of the Province of Quebec, and has been granted a license to practice law, on the 1st day of January, 1908.

The request of Mr. Geo. M. Ross, a medical doctor, to practice medicine in the Province of Quebec, has been granted, on the 1st day of January, 1908.

Messrs. C. S. Mackay, Eugene Bellemare and Philippe Allard, medical students, are granted leave to give a B. S. degree to any date in the future.

In the opinion of your Committee, the Board's examination is to make any arrangements they think proper for the preliminary examinations. It approves of the results of the last examinations, and it refers to the next meeting the protest served on us at the instance of Mr. Oswald Hunt, a medical student.

— 34 —

Your Committee recommends the payment of the balance of Dr. Boegener's account as assistant-treasurer, during the absence of Dr. Jobin.

Mr. G. G. Bigne has passed his examination in Jurisprudence before Doctors Siros, Ostigny and Paquin, and is entitled to his license; he is to be sworn forthwith.

— 35 —

Messrs. Albert Angers and Romuald Ouellet, applicants for licenses, will come before you for the final examination of their case.

— 36 —

We refused Mr. Louis Azarias Roy a license, because he failed to present his notes.

— 37 —

Your Committee begs to submit a list of names from which one is to be chosen as examiner of the Provincial Medical Board, for each matter in the final examinations, at McGill and Laval (Quebec) Universities.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

Anatomist: Drs. J. A. Henderson, J. J. Ross, J. R. Scott.

Physician: Drs. A. A. Robertson, P. P. Shaw, D. P. Atchison.

Chemistry: Drs A. H. Gordon, Louis Baumann, G. A. Berwick.

Histology: Drs W. H. Fisk, W. A. Dorion, H. B. Carmichael.

Pathology: Drs O. Klotz, R. P. Campbell, H. J. Harrison.

Jurisprudence: Drs D. D. MacTaggart, H. B. Cushing, Geo. Fisk.

Bacteriology: Drs John McCrae, W. W. Francis.

Hygiene: Drs F. B. Jones, J. A. Lundie, D. F. Gurd.

Materia medica and Therapeutics: Drs J. L. D. Mason, J. A. MacDonald, R. A. Kerry.

Medicine: Drs C. A. Peters, G. G. Campbell, C. J. Edgar.

Surgery: Drs W. L. Barlow, C. B. Keenan, W. J. Reilly, Cowley.

Ophthalmology: Drs C. H. Mathewson, W. G. M. Byers, H. S. Shaw.

Otology and Laryngology: Drs W. H. Jamieson, H. D. Hamilton, F. E. Thompson.

Gynaecology: Drs W. W. Chipman, L. Smith, R. Wilson.

Obstetrics: Drs D. J. Evans, H. M. Little, Grant Stewart.

Clinical Medicine: Drs W. G. Reilly, R. P. Campbell, C. B. Keenan.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC.

Ophthalmology: Drs Vaillancourt, Dion, Ginchereau.

Obstetrics and Gynaecology: Drs L. J. O. Sirois, P. Richard, Auger.

Clinical Medicine: Drs Achille Paquet, P. Ladouceur, J. A. Moreault.

Materia Medica: Drs Geo. Paquin, A. Lessard, Alf. Villeneuve.

Toxicology: Drs Alfred Drouin, F. J. Langlois, J. E. Bélanger.

Pediatrics: Drs A. Jobin, Victor Vézina.

Practical Pathology: Drs A. Jobin, Victor Vézina.

Special Pathology: Drs Ad. Savard, Jos. Gilbert, E. St-Hilaire.

Your Committee is of opinion that it cannot, except for the very gravest reasons, permit applicants for licenses to be sworn outside the regular sessions of the Provincial Medical Board. Henceforth, the fact that a physician is house-surgeon in some hospital, will not be considered by your Committee, a sufficient reason for exempting him from being sworn before it.

Finally, your Committee has examined into the Board's financial operations extending from July 1, 1908 to July, 1909 exclusively, and has left the auditor's report upon the table for inscription in the minutes of this meeting.

Humbly submitted,

JOSEPH GAUVREAU.

Sec'y of the Com. on Credentials.

Dr Girouard moved, and Dr MacDonald seconded the adoption of the Committee's report.—Carried.

* * *

REGISTRAR'S SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec.

Sept. 20, 1909

DEBTS:

(Already incurred and to be paid July 7, 1909.)

Salaries of former officials	\$ 665.12
Beaudin, Loranger and St-Germain, re Bill	1356.00
Philéas Corriveau, Advocate, Quebec, re Bill	400.00
Advertising	55.00
Law-suit Latour and Tailleur, (ad- vocates for the defense)	77.80
Drs Harrison and Prendergast, (assessors)	120.00

Total of accounts standing over July 7, 1909	\$2674.59
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IN HAND.

Rec'd from Dr. Boucher, ex-Registrar \$42.00
 Rec'd from Dr. Jean, ex-Treasurer 180.25

Total amount received \$202.25

Excess of debts over amount received, July 1, 1909.

\$2074.34

RECEIPTS.

License fees \$ 8.00
 Fees for preliminary examinations 151.00
 Fines and arrears collected 2101.00
 Fines 6.00
 Other receipts 1.00

Total receipts from July 1 to Sept. 25, 1909 . . . \$3121.25

EXPENSES.

Instalment on debts already incurred:
 To Dr. Boucher on account \$ 54.43
 Phodéas Corriveau, Adv. Québec 100.00
 Advertising 55.00
 Law suit Latour and Tardif (for
 the defense) 77.90
 Drs. Harrison and Pienbergast
 (assessors) 120.00

Total amount of indebtedness already
 incurred, and out of current re-
 ceives \$107.03

Running accounts, salaries, postage,
 printing, exaction of business
 generally, including a meeting
 of the Commission Regulaters,
 and a meeting of the Executive
 Commission 652.61

Total receipts \$3121.25
 Total expenses 819.64

Balance on hand, Sept. 26, 1909 . . . \$2301.61

During the month of August I ascertained that six hundred and eighty (680) physicians were in arrears for rents varying from \$2.00 to over \$20.00.

If one takes into account that the total number of physicians at present is fixed on the medical register as 1847, one is astonished to find that more than a third of the physicians in this province do not pay their fees on time.

The committee have now addressed to these physicians, in various ways, the need of paying of services and the prescriptions of the new Medical Act to ask, at the meeting, for the suspension of those in arrears; whose number is so large.

This method of proceeding was approved before and by the President.

* *

It is my intention to devote the coming year to clearing up. I know that the physician needs to be tall, stout and healthy, that he has debts. His sentimentalism of mind and humanitarian occupations cause him to forget them. I will be patient and preserving, I will become as forgiving as my repeated warnings; I will employ all the arts of mediation, and in the case of those who, in spite of all, remain obstinate, I will, at the proper time, most effectively and boldly, call upon the law to take its course.

* * *

From July 1 to this date, seven complaints have been brought against irregular practitioners or quacks. Seven suits have been brought. Thus far one judgment has been handed down, and it was in favour of the College. The quack, a herbalist of Montreal, was condemned to pay a sum of time and costs of an action brought against him in the Peace Court.

The others, too, whom we have begun to track, shall be abandoned.

Of the fifteen suits in advance, mentioned in the Registrar's report of last July, only one, that of Latour and Tremblay, has been decided. The decision was unfavourable to us.

We have established a system of records by means of which we shall be able, in future, to keep track of every student, during his whole medical course.

His application for admission to the preliminary examination, his studies and good-conduct certificates, his dissection and portrait, the solemn declarations made at the preliminary examination and at his registration as bachelor: are all so many documents that must be exacted, and above all, preserved, if we would forever prevent all personal substitution.

It yet remains for us to prevent the possibility, at present only too real, of the purchase of the examination questions from the printers.

* * *

On the morning of Sept. 21, Dr Paquin of Quebec, shewed me a document, signed by a well-known person, of which the substance was as follow: "Any information Dr Paquin may furnish you, comes from me, and I have reason to believe it founded." The information was to the effect that the questions for the preliminary examination to the study of medicine were already known to several of the candidates, perhaps to all.

There was no time to be lost. With the consent of the examiners, we proceeded with the examinations just the same, but changed all the questions.

The first day of the examinations the questions were dictated. The longest were kept over for the following day, and between nine o'clock that evening and five o'clock next morning, I was able to get them printed in an office, put at my disposal by the manager of one of the Quebec dailies, who will never know what I had done there, when, after having sworn the printers, in my capacity of Superior Court Commissioner, I passed the night with them, saw them set up the questions, corrected the proofs, and finally saw them distribute the type they had used.

The method is a sure one, but I do not counsel it. My opinion is that each examiner should write out his own questions, and make as many copies of them as may be needed, if, for any reason, he cannot dictate them.

I beg, before closing this report, to extend to our worthy President my special thanks for the kindness with which, on several trying occasions, he gave me the benefit of his vast experience and varied information.

Likewise I wish to thank, most warmly the former officials of Quebec, Drs Jobin and Paquin, as well as Dr MacDonald of Montreal, for their generous collaboration as supplementary officials.

* * *

And now I finish this report by that with which I should have begun it.

I thank you for having named me Registrar. In spite of what has been said and written about my nomination, no one knows or understands better than I, that one circumstance alone, which I deplore, but do not complain of, has put me here.

I thank Divine Providence and you, Gentleman.

If circumstances, as we so often hear, make the man, I trust that this circumstance will make of me, if not a model Registrar, at least an upright, just, economical and devoted official.

(Signed) Dr JOSEPH GAUVREAU.

Registrar C. P. and S., P. Q.

Moved by the *Hon. Dr Girouard*, seconded by Dr Catellier that the Registrar's report be adopted.—Carried.



AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the President and Governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec,
 Montreal, Quebec, July 1, 1909.
 GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst. in relation to the auditing of the accounts of the College during June 30, 1908. As requested, I have examined the Receipts and Expenditures as accounted for in the statement made in the annual statement of the Auditor of the College's financial statement for the year ending June 30, 1908, and I have found the same to be correct and in accordance with the College's financial statement for the year ending June 30, 1908.

Annexed hereto are the following statements for the year ending June 30, 1908:

1. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1908.
2. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending July 1, 1909.
3. Comparative statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the years 1907-08 and 1908-09.
4. Balance Sheet for July 1, 1909.

After having carefully examined the books and accounts, I believe that these statements are correct. The accounts are supported by documents, receipts, and bills, and the same are in accordance with the College's financial statement for the year ending June 30, 1908.

The statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1908, is correct and in accordance with the College's financial statement for the year ending June 30, 1908. The statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending July 1, 1909, is correct and in accordance with the College's financial statement for the year ending July 1, 1909. The comparative statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the years 1907-08 and 1908-09 is correct and in accordance with the College's financial statement for the years 1907-08 and 1908-09. The balance sheet for July 1, 1909, is correct and in accordance with the College's financial statement for the year ending July 1, 1909.

OBSERVATION. On July 1, 1909, the College's financial statement for the year ending July 1, 1909, is correct and in accordance with the College's financial statement for the year ending July 1, 1909. The statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending July 1, 1909, is correct and in accordance with the College's financial statement for the year ending July 1, 1909.

1909, did not seem to have paid their dues, but some paid; but the latter others still owe \$40.00 each. These are:

J. H. Desrochers, Beauport,
Joseph Leblanc, St-Maurice,
Douglas Roy, St-Etienne.

It results from the reports of Dec. 12, 1908, — On the Secretary was conversing with the professor concerning the amount of dues, the amount of which has not yet, however, been paid to the college. I think that measures ought to be taken to get rid of this money.

CHECKING OF NAMES. On the corrections I mentioned in Sept. 1907, the following have not yet been added:

The admission to study of R. H. McGibbon, Sept. 1906, is not confirmed in the minutes of meeting held then.

Henn Landin and L. D. Lavoie are mentioned in the minutes of the Jan., 1907 meeting, as being admitted to study, although not inscribed in the Joint Secretaries' report, nor registered; their names must have been entered in the minutes by mistake.

The admission to practice of Joseph Remee, by due, Sept. 1906, is not confirmed by the minutes of the meeting held then.

I am of the opinion that these omissions ought to be rectified at this meeting by some special motion in the minutes.

In the course of my checking on the names this year, I discovered the following irregularities:

ADMISSION TO STUDY SEPT. 1908. Géggie Heald paid \$20.00 towards the July 1907 examination, which was held in Léves. He came no again for examination in Sept. 1908, but does not seem to have paid any fee. He owes the College \$40.00.

Bernice Geo., who failed in sciences, does not seem to have paid any fee.

ADMISSION TO PRACTICE.—SEPT. 1908.—Bourret, J. A. O., is entered on the Medical Register, and inscribed as sworn in the Secretary's report. He paid \$10.00, Sept. 1907. Was admitted to the Sept. 1908 meeting on presentation of a private Bill; but does not seem to have paid.

ADMISSION TO PRACTICE.—JULY. 1909.—Borly, Ludger H., Fraserville, is entered on the Medical Register, was sworn, but does not seem to have paid.

I may also mention that the signatures of the College officials are wanting in the following documents, which, consequently, lack that authentic character required by the regulations:—Two sheets of the report on admission to practice, Sept. 1908, have not been signed by the President. One sheet of the Joint-Secretaries' report on admission to study has not been signed by the Montreal Secretary. Three sheets of the July, 1909 report have not been signed by the Quebec Secretary, and another sheet of this report has not been signed by him.

Members' Fees.—Because of the manner in which the Fee Books have been kept since 1907, I have not been able to give an account on this head such as I should have liked. The system of book-keeping followed is incomplete, and needs to be changed.

The credits granted physicians on account of absence or for other reasons have been mostly vouched for by affidavits; the few credits not vouched for have been pointed out by the Registrar.

Reorganization of the Book-keeping.—Because of the centralization of the College administration, it is necessary to reorganize the book-keeping on a more rational basis, in such a way as to make it possible to get at the exact financial position, at least once a year, at a fixed date other than that of the meetings; for example, Dec. 31, as I already suggested, or July 21; at which time the books would be balanced and statements made out of all money transactions, revenues, expenses and the balance-sheet, for the year.

The books and printed forms for candidates for admission to study and to practice, and for the College members, are in need of certain changes.

The centralization of the College administration will not offer sufficient guarantees or give proper satisfaction until the internal organization of the office is improved, so as to answer more exactly the needs of the College, and adapt itself to a more rigid and, consequently, a more effectual control.

I have already pointed out at different times since 1899, the need of introducing a more compact and more adequate system of book-keeping. The time is now at hand for putting into effect several of the suggestions made in this report.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEO. GONTHIER.

Accountant.

Montreal, Sept. 24, 1909.

* * *

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

*Statement of Receipts and Expenses from July 3, 1908 to
July 3, 1909.*

Balance in hand, July 3, 1908 \$ 3,273.19

RECEIPTS.

License fees	\$2,490.00	
Preliminary Exam. fees	3,160.00	
Members' fees	3,340.00	
Fines	263.00	
Interest	40.35	
Registration, etc.	29.55	
		9,322.10
		\$13,600.29

EXPENSES

Licence fees (article 1)	280.00
Preliminary Examination fees received	220.00
Officials' fees	2,170.00
Examiners' fees	640.00
Assessors' fees	1,315.00

Meeting of Board:

Governors' fees	1,140.00
Travelling expenses	1,125.45

Committee on Legislation:

Fees and travelling expenses	3,128.55
Printing and translation	356.10
Sundries	189.00

General expenses:

Advertising	351.40
Sundry printing	185.25
Translation of report, July 1909	100.00
Translation of report, Sept. 1908	140.00
Printing of report July, 1908	115.00
Printing of report Sept. 1908	199.52
checking names	200.00
	1,291.17

Legal Expenses:

Beaudin, Loranger and St. Germain:	
Consultations	80.75
Re Ouellet and Bourget	33.30
Aug. Mackay: de Dame	
Forland	36.45
	150.50

Summary:

Printing	55.50	
Stationery	93.15	
Address to Dr. Laclau		
" " " " " "	109.00	
Stamps	208.96	
Fare retarded	50.00	
Office rent	160.00	
Furniture, telephone,		
cleaning of office . .	119.40	
Officers against		
quacks	25.00	
Sundries	138.06	
	1,019.67	
		13,091.44

<i>Balance in hand, July 1, 1909,</i>		508.85

Certified correct.

(Signed) GEO. GONTHIER,

Montreal, Sept. 22, 1909.

Auditor.

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COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF
THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Statement of Receipts and Expenses for the period included between the meeting, July, 1909, and Dr. Gauvreau's coming into office, July 8, 1909.

Balance in hand, July 3, 1909, accord-

ing to the Treasurer's Statement to
the Board at the meeting, July, 1909 508.85

Receipts:

Fees collected, to July 31, from candidates admitted or coming before the meeting, July 1909 1,590.00

----- 2,098.85

Expenses:

Expenses of the year ending June 30,
or at the meeting, July, 1909:

Officials' fees	349.00
Examiners' and Assessors' fees	300.00
Governors' fees	590.00
Governors' travelling expenses	508.85
General expenses	22.50
Legal expenses	6.00
Sundries	112.25
	<hr/> 1,918.60

Balance to hand transferred to Registrar:

180.25

Certified correct,

Montreal, Sept. 22, 1909,

(Signed) GEO. GONTHER,

Aud^t or,

C. P. and S. P. Q.

* * *

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF
THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

BALANCE-SHEET TO JULY 1, 1909.

ASSETS:

<i>Cash</i> : balance transferred by the retiring Treasurer	180.25
<i>Fees</i> owed by Members to July 1, 1909	3,624.40
Minus fees paid in advance	70.00
	<hr/> 3,554.40
<i>Furnishing</i> office	85.08
	<hr/> 3,639.48

LIABILITIES:

Accounts due belonging to year 1908-09:

Dr. S. Boucher, furniture, etc . . .	51.13
Dr. S. Boucher, balance of account . .	48.49
Beaudin, Loranger and St. Germain re Bill	1,356.54
Ph. Corriveau	400.00
Beaudin, Loranger and St. Germain re suit Latour and Tailleur . .	77.80
Beaudin, Loranger and St. Germain re suit Latour and Tailleur . .	136.50
L'Union Médical, advertising . . .	15.00
Montreal Medical Journal, advertising	25.00
Gazette Printing Co., advertising . .	25.00
Dr. Harrison, McGill assessor . . .	60.00
Dr. Prendergast, McGill assessor . .	60.00
	2,248.59
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities . .	1,571.14

Certified correct.

Montreal, Sept. 22, 1909.

(Signed) GEO. GONTHER.

Auditor

* * *

Dr. Sirot did not understand the Auditors suggestions about changing the system of book-keeping once more. The present system was begun only a short time ago, and cost quite a sum, and it was already out-of-date. He thought the present system a good one.

Dr. Boucher was of the same opinion, and added that the system of loose sheets, that make up the fee-book, might be supplemented by another book which would shew the total amount of receipts, the arrears, etc. This would be a saving of time for the auditor, who is obliged to do the calculating himself by the present system.

Dr Gauvreau was happy to testify that the system begun by his predecessor answers the present needs of the office. It might be simplified, but this would benefit only the Registrar, and may be the auditor; but for the time being, he was quite satisfied.

It was especially in the matter of verifying titles and preserving personal records that reform ought to be instituted.

Dr Marsolais moved, seconded by *Dr Simard* that the auditor's report be adopted.—Carried.

* * *

Report of the Committee of Regulations

To the President and Members of the Medical Board:
Gentlemen:

After *Dr Brochu* and myself were intrusted by the President of the College with the task of drawing up a scheme of regulations, we immediately set to work, and on Sept. 8 last, the Committee, named for this purpose, met at Laval University, Montreal, with *Dr Normand* in the chair, for the study of the scheme.

Those present were: Doctors *Brochu*, *Boucher*, de *Martigny*, *Gauvreau*, *Laurendeau* and *Jobin*.

After deliberating, your Committee hit upon a scheme which it now has the honour to offer for your approbation.

You have, no doubt, noticed in it a slight innovation. At the end of most of the articles, there, in parentheses, a number followed by the initials R. S. This is to indicate the article of the Reformed Statutes, or better still, of our Medical Act, whence the regulation is drawn.

We have judged it wise to reproduce, at least in substance, some of the articles of our Medical Act, so as to give greater clearness to each chapter of the Regulations, as well as greater sequence and unity to the whole.

In this scheme there is nothing about the medical curriculum and the professional examinations. This will form the subject of another report which will be brought on by the Committee on the medical programme.

Your Committee was also instructed with the task of coming to an understanding with the other medical boards of Canada regarding the exchange of licenses. The President of the College will present a report on that subject.

The whole humbly submitted.

(Signed) ALBERT JOBIN,

Sec'y of Com.

As the scheme of Regulations, offered by Dr. Jobin, is to be the object of close and serious study on the part of the Governors at the general meeting, it was agreed to let the meeting take its ordinary course, so as to give the last hours of the session to the study of this scheme of Regulations.

BOARD OF DISCIPLINE

I have the honour to report that the Board of Discipline, composed of Doctors Ahern, Asselin and myself, met today for the purpose of considering the complaint brought by Dr. Alfred Bouillon, of Matane, against Dr. Bergeron of the same place.

The Council of Discipline has decided that this complaint does not fall under its jurisdiction.

The Registrar will answer Dr. Bouillon to this effect, and quote him to text of the Act.

(Signed) Dr. L. P. NORMAND.



COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME OF STUDIES

Dr. Simard reported that the Committee had not yet finished its labours, and that it had still to offer and consult the faculties, so as to come to an understanding on different points.

The question was too important to be settled in so short a time. It must be done properly, to begin with, or it would have to be done over again every year.

The universities must be consulted, for without their assent the programme cannot become binding.

The work done provides for the division of the subjects of the programme into five years, the last year being given especially to practical courses:

That after the second year there be an annual examination on those matters that have been completed.

That all examinations on purely theoretical courses finish with the fourth year:

That the student who fails on the whole examination, that is, who fails to make 50 per cent, be not allowed to begin another year until he has passed that examination:

That exception, however, might be made for the examination at the end of the second year, which might be taken at the end of the third year:

That the hospital attendance be for three years:

That attendance at twenty confinements be required:

That it would perhaps be desirable for the Board to leave to the universities, to fix the number of lectures they think necessary on each matter, but that the Board should fix, by regulation, the number of points required according to the importance of each matter:

That the examiners be named by the Committee on Credentials, or by a special committee, which would choose three candidates for each examination committee, and that the Board would then choose one of the three.

As all the matters had not been finally settled, *Dr. Simard* asked that the Committee in whose name he spoke, report progress.

Dr. Foucher agreed all the more readily to the request of his colleague *Dr. Simard*, as they had not yet arrived at a perfect understanding in the committee with regard to certain modifications to be made in the curriculum of medical studies. He hoped that from the discussion in committee light and understanding would result.

For his part, he was opposed to the repetitions of the clinical examinations in the 3rd, 4th and 5th years, because the candidates would not be sufficiently prepared before the 3rd year; for these examinations, in the Laval Faculty, Montreal, alone, where there were at present fifty students in each year, these examinations would take a month's time, on account of great expense to the board, not to mention the disorganization in the hospital service during all that time. If the Board had the time to study the question on its merits, expressions of opinion would be useful for the proper understanding of the regulations proposed by the committee with reference to the programme of study. For this reason he seconded *Dr. Simard's* motion, *vid.*, that the Committee report progress.—Carried.

REPORT ON THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS

Doctors Normand, Foucher and Boucher, after having seriously investigating the matter, recommend:

10.—That the doors of the examination room be kept closed, and that no stranger be admitted.

20.—That each candidate be identified beyond doubt, as soon as he enters the hall.

30.—That the identification card contain a photograph large enough to be counter-signed with the same signature as the card itself, or vouched for by a notary or a clergyman's priest.

40.—That the questions be not printed.

50.—That the candidates' answers, after the morning examination, remain under the personal superintendence of the examiners.

60.—That the candidates be watched more carefully in the hall.

70.—That the Registrar keep photographs for purposes of verification at the examination for the degree and for the license.

Different kinds of fraud practised at the preliminary examination:

10. Substitution of the candidate.

20. Spurious verification card.

30.—Spurious candidate, especially at the September examination

40.—Messenger. A go-between who comes in and goes out of the room, with questions and answers.

50.—As the doors of the examination rooms are open, questions and answers are exchanged between the candidates and persons in the neighbouring room.

60.—The purchase of the printed questions.

70.—Questions for the afternoon are stolen, during the morning from the examiner's desk or valise.

80.—During lunch, examination papers, written during the morning, have been taken from the University safe, and replaced by others containing better answers.

The whole humbly submitted.

(Signed) Dr NORMAND,
Dr FOUCHER,
Dr BOUCHER.

Dr Rouleau asked if it was the intention of the College to take proceedings against those who were guilty of fraud, at the preliminary examinations in July.

Mr President thought that there was no reason to take proceedings. The lawyers, consulted about the matter, were of opinion that it was very difficult to establish a proof in such cases.

For the same reason the *Registrar* thought that we ought not to take proceedings in the matter, and he added that from the financial point of view this was not the time to run the risk of costly and uncertain suits.

Mr President wished to know what the Board intended doing about the larceny or purchase of the examination

questions from the printer, at the preliminary examinations in September 1909.

It was agreed that Doctors Simard, Ahern and Paquin, of Quebec, should come to an understanding with the person who revealed the larceny, and should report to the President, who should judge whether proceedings were to be taken or not.

Dr Mignault moved and *Dr E. G. Asselin* seconded, that the report of Doctors Foucher, Boucher and Normand be adopted, and that the examiners be instructed to follow the suggestions made in the said report. — Carried.

Moved by *Dr J. L. O. Sirois* seconded by *Dr Edgar*, that a committee, composed of Doctors Marsolais, Smith and Boucher, be intrusted to investigate the best system to adopt for the suppression of illegal practice, and to report to this Board. — Carried.

* * *

Report of the Committee on the exchanges of licences among the Provinces

Dr Normand,

"At the begining of August, the Registrar handed me a letter given him by *Dr Roddick*, which reads as follows:

Winnipeg, July 13, 1909.

To the Registrar of the C. P. S. of Quebec,

Montreal.

Dear Doctor,

In view of the approaching meeting of the Canadian Medical Association in Winnipeg — and of the fact that a scheme of reciprocity in registration for license between Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia has lately been talked of by many, and also that the former,

tion of interprovincial reciprocity, and to make a report at the regular meeting of August 25.

On Tuesday, August 24, I repeated my request.

I was told to see Dr. Ryan, the representative for the Province of Ontario.

Unfortunately, Dr. Ryan was busy at the time. I was asked to wait, which I did, in vain, for a whole hour.

Wednesday morning, August 25, passed without any committee being named, and the regular meeting on Wednesday afternoon was taken up with the Reddick Bill and the question of reciprocity.

At 2.15 p.m. on Wednesday, was held the regular meeting of all members of the Congress. At the very beginning, Dr. Powell of Ottawa, read the following resolution:

Moved by Dr. R. A. Powell, seconded by Dr. R. S. Thompson:

It has been quite evident that, almost since Confederation, a desire has been felt and expressed in the profession of medicine, that some system of reciprocal registration could be found, that would enable practitioners to pass over Provincial boundaries, when it could be shown that they were qualified; but the more this was tried the greater the practical difficulties become owing to standards of qualification varying, modes of teaching varying, length of studentship varying, and, in fact, all that is requisite to ensure registration being within the autonomy of any Province, it was found to be an impracticable thing to adjust the details, as to produce an equality that would be naturally satisfactory.

I desire to say nothing about the various teaching schools and their aspirations, but unquestionably they were an element of great magnitude in all the negotiations; and it is quite impossible to imagine a condition of affairs where they would not wield enormous influence.

As the years went on, and the Dominion grew larger and extended its Provinces, the whole question became more complicated; and instead of obstructions being gradually overcome, the barriers in some provinces were made more secure against outside encroachment; indeed a condi-

to our affairs became presented to the public was "how far beyond all comprehension." That was what led to our profession was, and a desire to see some sort of system put out for general registration, there can be no doubt, as the various schemes that have been set on foot, from time to time, to bring it about, even in a modified form, need not, but a serious attempt at carrying some one out. At one time Quebec, New Brunswick and Manitoba changed a scheme among themselves, and it was not so, to even scan the reasons was not all right. At one time, Quebec and Ontario made all sorts of overtures, but to no practical end. Another scheme of the Maritime Union has been in the air, and still is, as well as a Western Federation of Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

What these matters speak loudly on the question of the desirability of reciprocal system of registration, but they are all right about with fairness to all concerned, and without doing violence to any interests; but all these matters seem to have failed to failure, even before it has had a chance of a real test of time and experience. The thread can be broken easily, and it only requires a withdrawal of one party to the compromise to produce an upheaval of the entire scheme.

We now come to a much larger question, *viz.* Dominion Registration, and from my earliest recollections this matter has been said to be surrounded by well nigh insurmountable difficulties. I can well remember an hon. member of this Association, and indeed our first President, who became so prominent in Public life and was one of the pillars of Confederation and later on Prime Minister, — I allude to Sir Charles Tupper — saying that it was impossible to bring about Dominion Registration by the enactment without first amending the B. N. A. Act, because what it was so intended by the framers of that Act or not, certainly remained that in matters of education, of which Medicine is one of the higher branches, the Provinces were the masters within their own environment.

Many of us who have belonged to this Canadian Medical Association for many years have known that an enlarged scheme of registration has been thought over, and

talked over, and worked over, year after year, almost from Confederation till now, until finally a Commissioner was given to me who spared neither his time, his money, nor his brains, to work out a practical solution of this important question. I speak of Dr. E. G. Radcliffe of Montreal, and I hold that no student or man here as able as he could be so generous to me, and to this question of Dominion Registration up to the very end of his career. All credit to him, and I wish you could follow him. I can present this matter to you when I am what is expected here in season. I regret, however, I cannot convey as positive from us at this important juncture, but the claims on his health this summer were so great, and, as he felt he must take advantage of the short vacation at home, and place himself under favorable conditions of life here for a time.

Realizing the whole situation, I spent several years in visiting every corner of the Dominion and collecting the opinions of many private individuals, and, I believe, he officially visited every Provincial Licensing body to obtain, if he could, their sanction to his scheme.

After much uphill work and overcoming many difficulties, he finally evolved a scheme for the establishment of a **Dominion Medical Council** by virtue of an Act of the Dominion Parliament.

I will not weary you by going too much into details, but it is necessary that I should dwell for a moment on one or two salient points.

The whole object of the Act is to bring in a **Dominion Council** that shall have power to issue a license, as to qualification, which will have a sufficiently high standard for its attainment, as to justify any Province in accepting the holder of such license as qualified to be registered.

The Act does not coerce anybody. It does not interfere in any way with the rights of autonomy of any Province, nor does it create any medical school or provide any particular system of tuition; that is all left to the licensing bodies. If any one is only desirous of practising in his own Province, this Act does not interfere with him; he simply registers under the qualifications set up by his own

Province. It simply provides a scheme whereby a man may now work more than in his original Province, provided he is a Dominion doctor.

In order to be more certain from any quarter as to the effect of the clause, the Act provides that the standard of qualification for the course must at all times be as high as the standard required by any Province for its own courses. If this were not so, it would be up to any Province to drag the holders of Dominion licenses down to a lower grade than they themselves demanded; which of course would be absurd.

The composition of the Council presented many difficulties, but I may say shortly that this provision, together with the other details, was the best that could be secured in the circumstances. The framers of the Act to ensure its being acceptable to the House of Commons. He had a difficult task to perform as any one who will read the Canada Medical Act 1902, will testify; and he did it well.

It was felt to be a reasonable thing to provide that when the provinces agreed to its provisions, and actually assented to that, which meant the bill should become law, that its provisions should bind the said provinces. No harm was done to those provinces which did not so legislate; they simply were out of it; that was all.

Practitioners desiring to practise therein were just as they were before.

When the bill was at its final stage it was felt in some quarters that it would be most desirable to ensure its acceptance by all the Provinces before it should become law. In the House of Commons, and consequently this amendment was made at the third reading to sec. 7, subsec. 3.

It does seem a pity that such an eminently fair bill should not become operative. It has been on the Statute Book since 1902, and so far as to be the only practical solution of this great dislocation, viz: a reciprocal arrangement which on the one hand shall not interfere with the jurisdiction of Provinces within its own boundaries, and yet secure in return the real benefit not only of practitioners of Medicine who are desirous of a wider field, but also of the public, who have so often expressed a desire for the

practical overcoming of imaginary boundaries preventing the exercise of professional attainment.

Therefore I move that this Canadian Medical Association now in session urge upon Dr. Roddick the great importance of impressing upon the Government and Parliament of Canada, the desirability of so amending the Canada Medical Act of 1902 that when five or more Provinces agree to the provisions and pass the necessary legislation to make it effective, the bill may become law, and apply to those Provinces which have so legislated."

That in order to strengthen Dr. Roddick's hands, a committee be formed of representatives from each of the Provinces to consult with him on the provision of the Bill, and as to the amendments necessary or desirable, and finally, that the various Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, or Provincial Licensing Boards, in the Dominion, be respectfully invited to nominate at least one of their own members to serve on such Committee.

As mover of the motion, Dr Powell made a few more remarks: he regretted the absence of Dr Roddick for whom he had high praise, and then asked the meeting to adopt the motion he had just read.

Dr Thornton, of Deloraine, Manitoba, then said that it gave him much pleasure to support the motion; that the Roddick Bill was more than a bill: it was an Act passed by Parliament in 1902; that it was to be regretted that since that time, it had never been possible to put it into execution; that the Province of Manitoba, and in fact, all the provinces of the West were in favour of its being put into force. Dr Thornton laid great stress on the fact that there is no Canadian federal license. "I, he said, am a Manitoba physician, another is an Ontario physician, another a Quebec physician; we are only provincial physicians, and the very name of our Association has no sense, since there is no Canadian license.

Afterwards representatives from British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, declared, one after the other, that their respective provinces were in favour of the Roddick Bill, and asked to have it put into force.

Dr Stewart, of Halifax, spoke in the same strain in the name of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Then the President called upon Dr Normand, the representative of the Province of Quebec.

I asked leave to speak in French. The President informed me that I should not be understood by a great number. According I spoke in English, and said that I had not received the letter of invitation until the beginning of August; that the regular meetings of the C. P. and S., P. Q., took place in July and September, and that it had been impossible for me, consequently, to consult the Medical Board of the Province of Quebec; that I could say, however, that the French-Canadian physicians were in favour of the interprovincial exchange.

The Roddick Bill had neither been studied nor discussed in the Province of Quebec for the last seven years. At that time, in 1902, many French-Canadians physicians were opposed to it on account of provincial rights and that to-day, if possible, while maintaining our rights, we should be ready to consider it again.

An understanding among the provinces would be easier to-day.

At the present moment the Province of Quebec had completed the arrangements for an exchange of license with England; and, in fact, the Province of Quebec was the first to apply this Act. At the July, 1909, meeting, the Provincial Medical Board of Quebec granted a license to Dr Renton, as might be seen by the following document:

Extract from the Official Report

of the meeting of the Governors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, held at Montreal, July 7, 1909:

"The Committee on Credentials reports to the meeting that:

"Mr James Renton, of England, presented himself with a British diploma of 1891, and asked for a provincial license, by virtue of the Imperial Act establishing reciprocity with the Province of Quebec; that license was granted him, and that he was at once sworn.

This report was adopted.

Certified correct.

(Signed) Dr J. GAUVREAU.

Montreal, August 18, 1909.

Reg. C. P. and S., P.Q.

The conditions of this exchange were as follows:

10.—Certificate of admission to study obtained by a B. A., B. L., or B. S., or equivalent examination;

20.—A five years course;

30.—Final examination before a central Board of Examiners;

40.—That the same privileges be granted the Province of Quebec.

At the last session of the provincial parliament, we had had our medical laws remodelled, and had a special article inserted concerning the interprovincial exchange.

At the present moment, the Province of Quebec was ready to enter into negotiations with the other provinces.

In conclusion, I moved, in amendment, that the principal motion might not be carried, but that the Canadian provinces should establish, among themselves, an exchange of licenses along the same lines as the Province of Quebec had done with Great Britain.

Of course my amendment was lost, and the principal motion was carried.

I now suggest that today's meetings pass a resolution to this effect:

Moved by..... seconded by.....

That the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec entirely approve of the stand taken by its President, at the convention of the Canadian Medical Association, at Winnipeg, and that, in order to arrive at some result, it be resolved that the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, through its Registrar, or a Committee, send a letter to the various Medical Boards of the other provinces, offering to accept reciprocity of licenses, without further examination, on the following conditions:

10.—Examination for admission to the study of medicine obtained by B. A., B. L. or B. S., or an examination considered and recognized as equivalent;

20.—A five years course;

30.—An examination ad praticandum before a central Board of Examiners;

10.—That the same privileges be given any one holding a license of the Medical Board of the Province of Quebec.

(Signed) Dr L. P. NORMAND.

Dr Laphorne Smith was happy to bear witness to the good impression caused by our President's speech at the congress of the Canadian Medical Association at Winnipeg; he proposed, seconded by *Dr Ostigny*, that a committee, composed of *Doctors Normand, Sirois and Laphorne Smith*, be named, to conclude, at once, reciprocity with the other provinces desiring it.

Dr D'Amours moved in amendment, seconded by *Dr Lamy* and *Dr Plante*, that a commission, composed of *Doctors Normand, Laurendeau, de Martigny, Boucher, Simard and Edgar*, be named, with authority to enter into negotiations with the authorities of the medical boards of all the provinces of the Dominion, for the purpose of coming to an understanding with each of them, on the question of the exchange of diplomas, (interprovincial reciprocity), and that this commission report at the next meeting.

Dr Simard suggested that for the names proposed by *Dr D'Amours*, the names of those who compose the Committee on Regulations, be substituted, as these latter are already engaged on the matter.

Dr D'Amours made the change suggested. The vote being taken, the main motion was lost, and the amendment carried.

Practical conclusion: The Committee on Regulations, as constituted in July, remains in power, and will busy itself with the question of interprovincial reciprocity, along the lines indicated by the President. The Registrar must prepare a circular letter, and submit it to the members of the Committee on Regulations before addressing it to the provincial boards of medicine.

Dr Jobin did not think, that our new constitution helped very much towards a closer drawing together of the various medical boards, in view of an exchange of licenses.

The Province of Ontario, which required a central

board of examiners, would no longer recognize that which we had constituted under the new Act.

As a matter of fact, we had no longer an examining board, since the universities, through their professors, constitute two-thirds of it.

We had no longer the right to refuse to recognize the university diplomas.

We had not the absolute control of our examinations.

The absence of a central examining board, and the privilege enjoyed by the universities of granting diplomas *ad praticandum*, are two serious obstacles to an understanding concerning interprovincial reciprocity.

Dr L. J. O. Sirois moved, seconded by *Dr Paquin*:

10.—Whereas the scheme of the Roddick Act has not been accepted by the Provincial Medical Board of this province, nor by the Quebec Legislature, because it sanctioned the abandonment of the educational privileges guaranteed to the Province of Quebec by the B. N. A. act, 92 etc.;

20.—Whereas in articles 40020. and 4002 Q., the Quebec Medical Act provides for reciprocity between the Medical Board of this province and those of other provinces, and moreover, assures exchange with Great Britain and the British Colonies,—be it therefore resolved,—that the delegates of the Medical Board of this province to the meeting proposed by the Canadian Medical Association, to study the Roddick Act, rely for their directions, upon the decisions taken by the Board on this matter, and the spirit of the Quebec Medical Act of 1909.

Carried.

Dr Paquin proposed, seconded by *Dr L. J. O. Sirois*, that *Doctors Normand and Arthur Simard* be chosen as delegates to the next meeting at Ottawa, a special meeting for the study of the Roddick Act.

Carried.

Dr Brochu declared himself in favour of the motion, and he had nothing but approval for the position taken by *Dr Normand* with regard to the desires expressed at the Winnipeg Congress of the Canadian Medical Association for the re-consideration of the Roddick Bill, already accepted, conditionally, by the Ottawa Parliament.

He was not a little surprised at this new attempt to

not so new life into this centralization Bill, upon which both the public opinion and the Legislature of this Province had already pronounced so categorically; and at a time, too, when our Medical Board had just given proof of having very considerably advanced the solution of the practical difficulty of England with her colonies, and of securing medical reciprocity, not only with England, but also with all the sister provinces of the Canadian Confederation.

This was the principal aim, or pretext, of the Roddick Bill, upon the merits of which we are once more called upon to pronounce, when the medical board of the United Kingdom had judged it opportune to have the Royal Charter of its Colleges amended so as to overcome all obstacles to the exchange of diplomas and licenses and the free practice of medicine.

He remembered that the principal reason put forward in favour of the famous Bill, for changing the balance of financial rights, in the matter of education, was that the Royal Charter of the Medical Board of England could not permit the question of medical reciprocity, in the colonies, to be treated with the provincial legislatures, but must be left to the federal government of the nation.

Such being the case, federal legislation became a necessity.

It was for this reason that Dr Roddick's followers declared, that the education Bill he was bringing forward was an act of the highest political wisdom, and that those who opposed it, gave evidence of the strongest ignorance of our political conditions.

To this, we had always answered that it was too easily forgotten, in certain quarters, that the power to make laws touching education, had not been granted, by our political constitution, to the federal power, but that it constituted one of the most essential privileges of provincial autonomy, guaranteed by the Charter of the Canadian Federation.

Consequent, Dr Roddick's Bill, the tendency of which was to make a breach in this essential privilege of provincial autonomy had no right to be called a measure of the highest political wisdom, but rather a political encroachment, and an unwarranted encroachment upon an es-

senial privilege, in which we of the Province of Quebec had more reason to be interested, than those of elsewhere.

To those who reproached us with ignorance of the fact that the Royal Charter of the Medical Bureau of England did not allow the question of reciprocity to be treated with the provincial powers, and that, in order to overcome the difficulty, and reach the goal of universal reciprocity, it was quite proper to have recourse to the central power in this confederated colony, we answered that all enlightened citizens of this country ought to admit that the Constitutional Charter of Confederation and the provinces was of far greater importance than the Royal Charter of any particular institution, such as the Medical Board of the United Kingdom, and that, if a difficulty had to be overcome in order to reach the advantages of adurable reciprocity, it was up to the Medical Board to have its Charter amended, rather than to us to destroy our political stability.

The desire he had thus expressed on an occasion similar to this, was now at last realized, as all knew.

A law had been passed, in the English House of Lords, permitting of negotiations with the provincial powers, without the intervention of the federal power.

This was one of the greatest triumphs of provincial autonomy, and a proof, at the same time, of the broad-mindedness and high-mindedness of the mother country's legislators.

And, as Mr President had very opportunely reminded his hearers at the Winnipeg Congress of the Canadian Medical Association, the Province of Quebec, which was accused of backwardness in the matter of scientific progress, had seen its position endorsed by the action of the English Parliament and the College of Physicians of the United Kingdom.

The Province of Quebec had also been the first to begin negotiations for an understanding on medical reciprocity since become an accomplished fact, at our last session.

If we had fought Dr Roddick's Bill, it had been solely because of its principle and its encroachments on provincial privileges in the matter of education.

We had always approved of the avowed purpose, or more correctly, the object of the Roddick Bill, *vid.*, general

reciprocity between the province and England, considered from the point of view of particular interests, or from the point of view of general knowledge.

Our laws have just been changed so as to allow of an understanding on medical reciprocity, not only with England, but with any of the provinces of the Canadian Confederation that may, in good faith, desire this reciprocity.

We were told that none of the other provinces, Ontario included, would agree to such a course.

Recalling certain incidents, he thought that we could hope for something better from the position taken.

When the motion which had served as the basis of those articles of our new Act relating to interprovincial reciprocity, was published, the editor of an Ontario Medical Journal, who only knew me as one he had fought against him on this question of the federal Bill, took the trouble to write me that he appreciated the motion most highly, and added that the scheme proposed in the motion seemed to him a more practical and equitable solution of the medical difficulty than that proposed by the Roddick Bill.

This change of opinion, so significant in an organ of public opinion in the sister province, seemed to hint that an interprovincial understanding is not so impossible after all. Moreover, the answer of the Ontario Board's Secretary to our colleague, Dr Laurendeau, who had, nevertheless, been very careful to put the matter in such a way as to obtain an unfavourable answer, seemed to hint that Ontario would be ready to treat the question of reciprocity on a broader basis than that on which some, from hardly concealed motives of personal interest, would like to place it.

In his opinion the Provincial Medical Board of Quebec ought to maintain its position, the strongest and most advanced, for it had received the support of the highest authorities, and fully meets all legitimate needs put forward by the Roddick Bill, so as to win the opinion of physicians and legislators in the different provinces of the Canadian Confederation.

The principle he had always affirmed, in his fight against the federal Bill which it was now sought to receive.

had been the respect due the educational privileges of the provinces, one of the corner stones of our political structure, and the surest pledge of protection to minorities.

For no reason whatever, no matter how straight forward and advantageous they were in appearance, should we allow anyone to change that foundation-stone of our political and constitutional stability, especially when we can so easily obtain by other means, more in keeping with the spirit of our political constitution, the vaunted advantages dazzled before our eyes in the name of scientific progress and professional interest.

Apart from this, he agreed on many points with the friends of reciprocity and the author of the federal Bill.

Our representatives, who would be authorized by the present motion, could discuss, with the representatives of the other provinces, the basis of an understanding for attaining the same object as the Roddick Bill, which the Canadian Medical Association wishes to recommend once more to our legislators' notice and have accepted by all the provinces.

Mr President would like to know, before beginning the study of the Regulations, if it is the intention of the majority of the members of the Board to continue to pay the former officials' salaries, according to the tenor of the Simard-Brochu motion of last July. He had doubts about the matter which he would like to have cleared up by the Board.

He had understood that it was impossible for the new Registrar to draw up a report of the meeting of July last, as he did not enter upon the duties of his office until the close of the session. It was for this reason that he had ordered the Montreal Secretary to draw up the July report. I have, he said, before me, an opinion of Mr St-Germain addressed to the Registrar. This opinion declares that the Simard-Brochu motion is of very doubtful legality. I understand also that Dr Boucher is going to protest against the motion. I wish that you would settle the matter once for all, so that I may know whether or not I ought to approve of the payment of salaries to the extra officials.

Dr Boucher replied that he had no protest, but that he wished to make a motion as follows:

"I move, seconded by Dr Rouleau, that the Simard-Brochu motion to keep the old officials in office be rescinded, because it sanctioned an illegality, and because the former officials cannot be the assistants of the Board's Executive officer,—as the thing is not practical; and also, because the newly named Registrar ought to be able to fill his position."

Dr Boucher explained the purpose of his motion, saying in substance that he believed the Simard-Brochu illegal because it did not mention what were to be the salary and powers of the extra officials, and because it was opposed to both the spirit and letter of the law: "I bring this question before the Board", he said, "that it may consider whether it had the right to keep the former officials in office,—to save the College trouble."

Dr Simard, in proof that his motion was legal, quoted the opinions of three lawyers, Messrs Galipault, Des Rivières and Lachance.

Drs Laurendeau and Marsolais also took part in the debate, in favour of Dr Boucher.

Dr Simard finally moved, seconded by Dr Lalanc, that the Simard-Brochu motion be considered legal.

The motion was laid upon the table for further consideration at the evening session.

The study of the Regulations was resumed.

Dr de Martigny, seconded by Dr Rouleau, moved an adjournment *sine die*. Two-thirds of those present voted against the motion.

The President then adjourned the meeting until 8 o'clock p.m.



EVENING SESSIONS

The meeting opened at 8.30 p.m. with the President, Dr Normand, in the chair.

NOMINATION OF EXAMINERS.

Moved by Dr Lafleur, seconded by Dr Simard that the following examiners be named:

For McGill University:

Anatomy: Dr J. A. Henderson.
Physiology: Dr D. T. Anderson.
Chemistry: Dr Louis Baumann.
Histology: Dr W. A. Dorion.
Pathology: Dr H. J. Harrison.
Jurisprudence: Dr D. D. MacTaggart.
Bacteriology: Dr John McCrae.
Hygiene: Dr D. F. Gurd.
Mat. Med. and Therap.: Dr J. A. Macdonald.
Medicine: Drs G. G. Campbell and C. J. Edgar.
Surgery: Dr W. L. Barlow and Dr Cowley.
Ophthalmology: Dr G. H. Mathewson and Dr W. G.

M. Byers.

Otology and Laryngology: Dr H. D. Hamilton.
Gynaecology: Dr Laphorne Smith.
Obstetrics: Dr H. M. Little and Dr Grant Stewart.
Clinical Medicine: Dr Keenan and Dr R. T. Campbell
Upon a motion by Dr Paquin, seconded by Dr L.

J. O. Sirois, the following examiners were named:

For Laval University, (Quebec):

Ophthalmology: Dr Joseph Vaillancourt.
Clinical Medicine: Dr Achille Paquet.
Toxicology: Dr F. J. Langlais.
Pediatrics: Dr Albert Jobin.
General Pathology: Dr Malcolm Genest.
Special Pathology: Dr Arthur Lavoie.
Out-door Clinic: Dr L. P. Normand.
In-door Clinic: Dr Adjutor Savard.

It was moved by Dr Jobin, seconded by Dr Simard, that Dr Sirois be named examiner in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and Dr Geo. Paquin, in Materia Medica. Carried.

* * *

Dr Simard rose on a question of privilege. He pointed out that the motion brought forward, by Dr Boucena, toward the end of the afternoon session, in reference to the Simard-Brochu motion of last July, which he thought illegal, could not be considered, seeing that notice of the motion had not been given.

Dr Brochu consented to have his motion replaced by a notice of motion, and inserted as such in the minutes.

Mr President, as a practical solution of the matter, asked the Board to give its opinion on the Simard-Lafleur motion laid on the table at the afternoon session, so that if the Simard-Lafleur motion were accepted, the extra officials might be paid for the current year, or vice-versa.

Dr Rouleau said: Either the old officials are needed or not for the proper working of our administration. If they are needed, let them be paid; if they are not needed, let them not be paid. It is for the Registrar to say whether or not he needs the former officials in order to fulfil his duties.

The Registrar replied that he had already borne testimonials, in the morning, of the signal service rendered by Doctors MacDonald, Jobin and Paquin as extra officials. He repeated that testimony. He thought that any intelligent man could always manage to draw profit from the suggestions of talented and experienced assistants. After twenty years experience as Registrar, he would still say the same. As to saying whether the former officials ought to be paid, or whether the Simard-Brochu motion of last July were in order or not, he did not think that the Board could impose upon him the painful obligation of substituting his personal judgment for that which the meeting was called upon to give, by the Simard-Lafleur motion. The motion was before the house, not before the Registrar. The Registrar, moreover, had no longer a deliberative voice in the meeting. Since morning, out of deference to the

opinion of those who thought that he was no longer Governor, he had abstained from voting. He meant to continue the same line of conduct until the close of the session.

The Simard-Lafleur motion being put to the vote, the majority decided in its favour.

The Board then constituted itself a committee of the whole to study the Regulations.

Dr Jobin began to read the developed plan.

Dr Laurendeau (Question of privilege). In the July report the remarks made by me were modified, and the expression "*un faux frère*" was omitted. I had given permission to Mr President to strike out whatever he might judge wise. He did so, and I accept his corrections; but I protest against the corrections made by the meeting.

With reference to the scheme of Regulations, I do not think that Mr President made a very felicitous choice in Dr Jobin for drawing up this scheme. Dr Jobin has not had the necessary training for such a work, as he took no part in drawing up the laws adopted last winter by the Legislature. Moreover, he does not deserve this honour, because he has publicly opposed and criticized in the newspapers, the Act unanimously adopted by the members of the Board.

Dr Jobin repeated once more that he was the writer of the articles which appeared in the "*Action Sociale*", over the pen-name "*Esculape*". He was not ashamed of them; he had simply used his right and freedom, and he believed that he was right.

Dr Laurendeau read and commented the article from the "*Action Sociale*" signed "*Esculape*", he vigorously protested against the said article. He stated that he had not had the time to examine Dr Jobin's plan, as he had received only at the eleventh hour, before the present session, and he moved, seconded by Dr Plante, that the Board should adjourn for a month so as to be able to study the plan proposed.

Mr President and several others pointed out how burdensome it would be to call another meeting of all the Governors so soon. Only a very grave reason could warrant such an expense as would be entailed.

Moreover, the Committee on Regulations was to continue in force to attend to the question of interprovincial reciprocity. If the Board did not finally adopt the Regulations this evening, the committee would finish its work from now until the next session of the Board.

Dr Laurendeau, as a result of these observations, consented to withdraw his motion, and to continue the study of the regulations in Committee of the whole.

Dr Boucher moved, seconded by *Dr Laurendeau*, that everything which is a repetition of Statute articles should be removed from the regulations.

Carried.

It was unanimously decided that the Committee on Regulations should report progress.

Dr Simard, seconded by *Dr Lafleur*, moved the adjournment, and a vote of thanks to the Quebec government for having put the Parliament Buildings at our disposal.

Carried unanimously.

At 10.30 p.m. the President declared the meeting adjourned.

JOSEPH GAUVREAU.

Registrar.

Certified a true copy of the official report of the semi-annual meeting of the Provincial Medical Board, held in the Parliament Buildings, Sept. 29, 1909.

JOSEPH GAUVREAU.

Registrar.



A Legal Opinion

P. ST-GERMAIN.

Advocate



A LEGAL OPINION

Montreal, Nov. 3, 1909

Mr Joseph Gauvreau, M. D.,

Registrar, C. P. and S., P. Q.

Montreal.

Dear Sir;

In answer to your favour of Oct. 26, in which you ask my opinion on the Handfield protest, I must say, that after having examined the protest, I have come to the conclusion that Mr. Handfield's grievances are not such as to warrant intervention on the part of the College; and I think that the general meeting was justified in sanctioning the opinion of the Committee on Credentials.

Mr Handfield complains, in the first place, that the examinations for which he went up last September, were presided over by persons not authorized; secondly, that during the said examinations, the time allowed for each matter, according to the rules and regulations of the College, was not given, especially in certain branches, which he enumerates.

As to the first objection advanced by Mr Handfield, I am of opinion that, as the College had the right to compose the Examining Board as it pleased, it also had the right to change the Board, and at any rate, to ratify the choice made by Mgr Laflamme, of a substitute for himself. In any case, Mr Handfield agreed to take his examination before the Board as it was, and he has no right to complain now.

As to the second objection brought forward by Mr Handfield, it suffices to say, that the examiners, who make up the questions the students are obliged to write on, have

certainly the right to fix the time to be given for each matter. Besides, Mr Hanfield was not the victim of any injustice, as he was treated just like the other candidates who took the examination with him.

In your same communication of Oct. 26, you also ask me, whether, according to the spirit of the new Act, the physicians inscribed on the medical register ought to have paid their fees for 1910-11, in order to have the right to vote at the September, 1910 elections. Articles 4002u and 4002x of the new constitution answer your question directly. These articles are as follows:

4002u. The College members pay an annual fee of four dollars. This fee is payable IN ADVANCE, at the Registrar's Office, on July, 1, each year, and all proceedings for the recovery of the same, must entered in the district where the said office is situated.

4002x. 1. Actions for the recovery of the annual fee are proscribed after ten years.

2. The College's financial year begins on the first day of July.

3. No member of the College is allowed to vote at the elections of members of the Provincial Medical Board, nor is eligible for Governor IF HE HAVE NOT PAID, ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST DAY OF JULY PRECEDING THE ELECTION, ALL HE OWES TO THE COLLEGE."

As you see, according to these two articles, there is no doubt that a member of the College, in order to have the right to vote at the elections in Sept., 1910, must have paid his fee on or before July, 1, 1910.

As it is your intention to print this letter along with your report of the last meeting, I profit by the occasion to give the reason why we sue illegal practitioners in the Police Court rather than in the Circuit Court. The reason is this: on account of the accumulation of cases at the Circuit Court, it is impossible for a case to be heard until fifteen or sixteen months after it has been entered; while at the Police Court two weeks is the longest delay encountered. So that, as you see, from a practical point of view,

there is absolutely no advantage in suing an illegal practitioner in the Circuit Court, if the cannot be heard for a year or a year and a half, for, in the meantime, the illegal practice will be continued

Your devoted servant,

(Signed) P. ST- GERMAIN,

Advocate.

